

unbalanced bids (see FAR 15.404-1(g)), leading to inaccurate evaluation of the projected cost and award to other than the most advantageous bid. To avoid unbalanced bids, GSA has two preferred methods for evaluating bids for aggregate awards: weight factors and price list.

(1) *Weight factors method.* Assign a weight to each item in a group. The weight is based on the portion of quantities that item represents. To evaluate bids, multiply each unit price by its weight factor, then total the results.

(2) *Price list method.* Establish prices for bidders to use as a base for preparing their bids. Prepare a list that identifies a base price for each item in a group. Bidders bid a percentage factor to add to or subtract from the base price.

#### **514.270-6 Guidelines for using the weight factors method.**

(a) Use the weight factors method when there are reliable estimates for the quantities needed in an acquisition. Reliable estimates of quantities form the foundation for:

(1) Accurate evaluation of the projected cost of each bid.

(2) An appropriate determination of which bid is most advantageous to the Government for the aggregate group.

(b) Assign a weight factor to each item in a group. Develop the weight factor by calculating the portion of the total quantity in a defined group that each item represents.

(c) To evaluate bid prices, first multiply the price bid for each item (unit price X quantity) by its weight factor. Then, add the subtotals together to project the cost for the aggregate group.

(d) Estimated quantities may be reduced to smaller numbers by a common denominator. This may help facilitate the computations involved in evaluating bids.

(e) Consider all price-related factors identified in the solicitation. Award to the responsive and responsible bidder with the lowest evaluated overall cost to the Government for the aggregate group. This represents the most advantageous bid.

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#### **514.270-7 Guidelines for using the price list method.**

(a) *General.* The price list method helps avoid unbalanced bidding when making aggregate awards, but lack accurate estimates of anticipated quantities. This method establishes base prices for bidders to use in preparing their bids.

(b) *Solicitation requirements.* When using the price list method, in the solicitation:

(1) Include the price list.

(2) Include an estimate of requirements.

(3) Require the bidder to express its price as "net" or as a percentage added to or subtracted from the list prices for each group. Require the bidder to quote only one percentage factor for each group. This means that the bidder provides one percentage factor that applies to every item in a group; not a separate percentage for each item. "Net" indicates the bidder chooses to submit the list prices as its bid.

(4) Identify the percentage factor in paragraph (b)(3) of this section as a price related evaluation factor.

(c) *Developing list prices.* Price lists may be developed using one or more of the following sources:

(1) Industry published prices.

(2) Industry surveys.

(3) Government cost estimates based on knowledge of the supplies or services and previous contract prices.

(d) *First time use for an item or service.* The first time the contracting officer uses list prices for an item or service, give prospective bidders an opportunity to review the proposed list. Also provide information on how GSA will use the list prices. This information may be provided in a draft solicitation.

(e) *Balanced prices.* Ensure that the list prices for the grouped items bear a reasonable and balanced relationship to one another. Prices may be used from previous awards made using the weight factors method to develop price lists. Review those prices first to ensure they did not result from unbalanced bidding.

(f) *Evaluation and award.* Consider all price-related factors identified in the solicitation. Award to the responsive and responsible bidder whose percentage factor produces the most favorable